Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, March 27, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

"Forward to the Charge!"

Who could wish to die in battle with more glorious words on his lips?—They were the last uttered by Colonel Wm. G. Murray. Previous to being wounded, his horse was shot from under him, and it was while advancing with the color bearer of the regiment, and when he was beneath the folds of the stars and stripes, he received the fatal shot, and fell exclaiming, "Forward to the charge!" The gallant deceased received his death wound by being struck with a grape shot in his forehead, which tore off and shattered the frontal of his skull.

Another hero has fallen! Brave man that he was. In his first battle he was slain. Having forsaken business, the pleasures of home, all, everything, to offer his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country, he has fallen a victim; has paid the tribute demanded of him, and now lies cold and still in death, a wreath of glory encircling his brow, and syren winds playing anthems over his dead body.—"Rest in peace with thy companions-in-arms, brave warrior, until the last trumpet call bids you arise!"

The body of the deceased arrived at Harrisburg yesterday, at 11 o'clock, accompanied by a lieutenant, a sergeant and two privates, all of the 84th, detailed as an escort. The ceremonies at Harrisburg were of a solemn and interesting character. The deceased was taken to the residence of his mother, where he will remain until Friday morning, when he will be taken to Hollidaysburg in the train that leaves Harrisburg at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, and arrives here at 1.34, accompanied by his relatives, the escort from the 84th regiment, and the Legislative Committee appointed for that purpose.

WE HAVE received a copy of the *Penfield Extra*, a little paper published at Penfield, N. Y., at 50 cents a year in advance, by Nellie Williams, "a little lass not yet in her teens," "who is sole editress and compositor, and probably the youngest publisher and editress in the world." She acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the *Globe*, and asks us to "please call again." Certainly, Nellie, you shall have an equal exchange. You print a real sprightly little sheet, and we admire your enterprise. We love good little girls, and we feel a deep interest in your success. We hope you may be duly appreciated by the people in your vicinity, and receive that encouragement and support your enterprise deserves. The compliments of the associate, Nellie.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The notorious Abolitionist and Disunionist, Wendell Phillips, was egged in Cincinnati on the night of the 24th. He was lecturing to a large audience, and in the course of his remarks he avowed himself an Abolitionist and a Disunionist. It was with difficulty he escaped rougher treatment.

LETTERS have been received from Rev. J. D. Brown of *his safe arrival* at Calcutta, India. We shall take pleasure in publishing extracts from his journal as soon as we can get it in our possession.

COL. JOHN A. DOYLE.—We are gratified to learn that Col. Doyle has been appointed by the President, a Commissary of Subsistence in the volunteer service. Col. D. will make an excellent officer.

WE HAVE reliable information that Col. Lewis, Lieut. Col. Crowther and Capt. Brisbin, of the 110th Regiment, were wounded in the fight on Sunday.

THE Ladies' Aid Society will pack a box to-morrow (Friday.) Those desiring to contribute will please send articles to Mrs. E. Orbison's.

KILLED.—We learn that a woman was killed on the railroad bridge just above Spruce Creek, on Tuesday. A double track crosses the bridge and she was walking between them, when she saw the cars coming towards her. It is supposed that she became confused and frightened, and instead of stepping on to the opposite track from which the train was coming, as she intended, she got on the track right in front of the locomotive, which struck her, killing her instantly. The train was stopped and her body taken to Spruce Creek, but she could not be recognized, as her head was so horribly crushed that her features were not distinguishable.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

A RESOLUTION HAS passed both Houses for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 11th April.

COL. MURRAY is the first Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment that has fallen.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP SHIELDS, March 21, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Not many days since I addressed you from this place; and, as we have been running the rebels pretty hard, we deem the present a good time to tell our friends, through the columns of your paper, our prospect of a fight.

On the morning of the 18th inst., our haversacks were filled with three days rations, and Gen. Shields' Division, consisting of three brigades, started in the direction of Strasburg, Va., a distance of about 22 miles. We passed through Winchester, Milltown, Newtown and Middletown, traveling through a beautiful country. We passed several places where the rebels had been encamped. When we were passing through Middletown, learning that we were in close pursuit of the rebels, we were put on double quick for a distance of some four or five miles, but, to our surprise, when we came close to Cedar Creek, we found that the rebels had crossed and set fire to the bridge, and when our forces entered, the bridge was in full flames, and as the creek was pretty full, the water was rather deep to wade, we were compelled to stop.—The bridge was about one hundred and fifty feet in length, which was burnt. Being pretty tired, we laid down upon the ground to sleep, and awaited for the dawn of morning to take a fresh start.

Wednesday morning boards were thrown upon the burnt logs which had fallen in the water from the bridge, which made a pass across, and we were soon on a march again in pursuit of the enemy. On nearing Strasburg, the rebels could be seen on the other side of the town. We were then placed above the town and soon stripped of blankets, haversacks, overcoats, &c., and were ordered to load our guns, and placed in battle form. The first brigade, to which the 110th is attached, was placed on the right wing. The boys were quite cool, all in great hopes of getting a chance at the rebels.—We had no other expectation than going into a fight, and be assured that the Juniata boys would have done their part. Our artillery opened fire on them, but no reply—opened some four or five times, but still no reply. We then advanced forward, but as the rebels had always run before, they set fire to their straw and hay and burnt the bridge across Stone Creek, where the pike crossed, and also the railroad bridge, and then left for parts unknown. As we could not cross, we were compelled to stop. Our men took some 24 Secesh prisoners. This number was counted by your writer; I cannot say how many more were taken. It is reported that some were killed; I cannot say for certain. We came back and got our haversacks, overcoats, blankets; it was then getting dark.—Our Regiment was marched below town, and company A was put out on picket. It was then raining and we had no place to stay but in the open field, the ground being wet and it still raining. We made fires of fence rails; some laid down on rails and others sat by the fire all night, with their blankets around them.

Thursday morning.—Still raining. We were marched opposite the town, at which time General Tyler made a speech to the boys. We then started back for our old camp—it being a distance of 22 miles. We must either reach our tents that night—as they were still standing—or else we would have to lay on the ground another night; so we left Strasburg at half-past eleven, and landed in our tents a few minutes before seven that night.—It was a big march through rain and mud. To-day (Friday) we are doing no duty, but laying in our tents and thinking over our trip and being disappointed of a chance at the Secesh. I cannot say when we will leave here now, nor have I any idea which way we will go when we do leave, as we believe "secesh" is almost played out in Virginia.

The 110th Regiment was led by Lieut. Colonel Crowther, as Col. Lewis was on the sick list. As we place all confidence in Colonel Crowther, we are willing to follow him into battle. We can say—not boastingly—but truly, that he has proven himself to be true, and we, the 110th, will follow him at any call, into battle, knowing that he will discharge his duty with bravery as a commander. Colonel Crowther is not only a friend of the officers but also of the privates.

Yours still,
D. ROSS MILLER.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM WINCHESTER.

THE SKIRMISH ON SATURDAY.

A DESPERATE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Retreat of the Rebels to the Woods.—Splendid Charge of our Troops.—Bravery of the Pennsylvania Regiments.—Heavy Loss on Both Sides.—Panic and Complete Rout of the Enemy.—Three Cannon and Three Hundred Prisoners Captured.—Their Wounded Left Behind.—Our Troops Still in Pursuit.

Progress of General Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—General Shields has received despatches from Major General Banks, dated five miles beyond Strasburg, stating that the enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit.

The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned their wagons along the road, filled with dead and wounded, and the houses on the route are found crowded with their wounded and dying.

The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field of Sunday are also found filled with the wounded.

The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off their wounded during the day, and burying them quickly as soon as dead.

Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war.

WINCHESTER, March 25—Evening—It is currently reported to-night that General Banks overtook and destroyed two hundred of Jackson's wagons.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—Dispatches to the Associated Press were sent by a special messenger from one of the outposts yesterday, but he has failed to deliver them.

The latest advices from Strasburg are to the effect that General Banks, with General Shields' command and one of his own brigades, was there, with Gen. Jackson's troops in sight.

A battle was expected to-day.

The Skirmish on Saturday.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester.—The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's Cavalry, with two guns. They drove in our pickets, when they had a skirmish with the Michigan Cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First Infantry. Gen. Shields then brought up his forces, and, with several rounds of shell, drove the enemy back, and took several prisoners.

General Shields was wounded in the left arm at the first fire of the enemy.

It appears that Jackson had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it.

Gen. Shields' forces slept on their arms on Saturday night.

The Battle on Sunday.

On Sunday morning, at sunrise, Gen. Jackson being reinforced, attacked Gen. Shields, near Kernstown, three miles distant. The rebels' force was composed of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry, five thousand infantry, and nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery.

The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio Infantry, the First Michigan, and the First Virginia Cavalry, on their right, which drove the rebels back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns again in position, in a dense woods, flanked by their infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Gen. Shields, through Col. Kimball, ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Thirteen Indiana charged their centre, and the fight became general, with a terrible slaughter on both sides.

Col. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed.

The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic of the enemy ensued. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing 3 guns, 3 caissons, and muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked during the night.

The dead and wounded were sent to this place at noon yesterday.

Gen. Williams' First brigade, Col. Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. Shield' forces.

Gen. Banks, who was on his way to Washington on Sunday, returned and assumed command.

In the meantime, General Shields' divisions, commanded by Col. Kimball, pursued the enemy beyond Newtown, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men, who were perfectly demoralized and beyond control, threw overboard their dead and wounded to lighten the wagons of their retreat.

It is a noticeable fact that nearly all of the rebels wounded were shot in the head and breast, thus showing the superiority of our marksmen.

Those of our troops principally engaged were as follows:

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The Fourth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Ohio Regiment.
The Eighth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Indiana Regiment.
The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.
The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
The First Virginia Regiment.
The Michigan Cavalry.
Daum's Battery of Parrott guns.

It was evidently known to many in Winchester that Jackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits previously displayed by numbers of Secession residents, both men and women.

The fact of Gen'l Shields command having been screened from observation on the east side of the town led the informants of Jackson to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that Jackson could enter unobstructed. This evidence is derived from the prisoners.

Good judges estimate the enemy's losses at over 200 killed, 500 wounded and 300 prisoners, including an aide-camp of Jackson's staff.

Our lost was 65 killed and about 120 wounded.

Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, and still in pursuit of the enemy.

All letters for officers and soldiers of General Banks' division should be directed to Winchester till further notice.

LATER.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—The details of the fight on Sunday record more deeds of personal heroism and daring than any battle in history.

Captain Shriber, Aid and Inspector of General Shield's division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of Stone Edge, in company with two orderlies, was captured by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers killing the two orderlies.

Capt. Shriber charged on them, running one through to the hilt of the sword, and receiving a ball through his cap; but he escaped unhurt.

Capt. Perkins, the Chief of General Banks's Staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performing deeds of skill and valor.

The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, including the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second and Thirty-second Virginia Regiments, and one provisional and one Irish regiment. They had the assistance of Ashby's Cavalry and two 8 gun batteries, one 6 gun battery, and one 4 gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some of the captured Bull Run pieces.

The four color bearers of the Fifth Ohio, were successively killed, when Capt. Witcomb seized the colors, and prepared, sword in hand, to defend them. He fell with a shot through the head.

A youthful rebel fell, receiving two wounds in the breast. When he was approached by one of our officers, he enquired if the officer knew Gen. Banks. He received an affirmative reply.

"Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance," said the boy, "for I have three brothers in the Federal service, and want them to know that I die true to the Union."

Gen. Shields's arm was badly shattered, and owing to the imperfect setting it first received, he must undergo the painful operation of having it reset.

This morning many of the bodies of both rebel and Union soldiers remained on the field, but they have since been interred.

Many of the wounded have died since being brought to this city.

The ladies of this town are busy furnishing the wounded with comforts.

The ladies connected with the Theatre, which is now occupied as a hospital, are also assiduous in their attendance to the sufferers.

The latest reports to-night represent all quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John C. Washington were in Monday's fight, and both were wounded while one was taken prisoner.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following despatch from Gen. Shields, to Senator Rice, dated Winchester, to-day, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

"On the morning of the 23d, my command, 7,000 to 8,000 strong, was attacked near this place by Jackson, with eleven regiments of infantry and the Irish battalion, about one thousand five hundred cavalry and twenty-eight pieces of artillery. After a severe fight, the enemy was put in complete rout, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons and a large number of small arms, besides about three hundred prisoners. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and three hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is five hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

CROSS TIMBERS, ARK., March 20—(Special to the St. Louis *Democrat*.)—The supplies of forage and provisions having become exhausted in the region about Sugar creek, the United States army made a retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday to this place.

The enemy are recuperating, and probably being reinforced by fresh troops.

We have information that a large body had crossed the Boston mountains with the intention of attacking us again; but this may be only a strong reconnoitring party.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious again to grapple with the foe.

The wounded have mostly been removed to Cassville, and are doing well.

Col. Clay Taylor has arrived from the rebel camp, bringing Lieut. Col's. Herron and Sands, with proposals for an exchange.

Two rebel captains and seventeen privates were captured yesterday on Indian creek.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners Captured at the Battle Near Winchester.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Two hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Winchester, arrived here this afternoon. They have been provided with quarters in the north wing of the new city jail. They are more comfortable, probably, than they have been for many months.—They were miserably dirty, and about as unsoldierly looking a crowd as ever were seen. All of them were Virginians except five or six Baltimoreans, who left here before the war broke out. One of the prisoners on reaching his quarters, threw up his hat and exclaimed, "Thank God, I'm in the United States once more." Others congratulated themselves at the prospect of getting comforts which they admitted they had not had for some time.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

CAIRO, March 25.—Affairs at Island No. 10 are unchanged. The mortar boats are firing regularly, but very moderately—about once an hour.

The rebels do not reply.

There are not so many tents visible. Some reports say that they are leaving.

No balloon reconnoissance has yet been made, on account of the high winds.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The *Republican's* Cairo despatch says that persons who left Memphis, report that Generals Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham and Clark are at or near Corinth, Mississippi, where it is expected a great battle will soon be fought.

The rebels at Island No. 10 have not burned their transports and barges as previously reported, but were transporting their cannon and ammunition from the Island to the main land.

They communicated by signal lights with their forces at Union City, the night before last.

Andrew Johnson's Appeal to the People of Tennessee.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, at once entitled to all the privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated to the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented, and happy than the people of Tennessee under the Government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and laws contemned, by a rebellious, armed force. Men who, in addition to ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the Government, and have, by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligations, engaged, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, arrayed themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the Government, and thus to re-establish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, they at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared "that this war was not waged on their part with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

In this spirit, and by such co-operation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, he has caused the national flag to float undisputed over the capitol of our State. Meanwhile the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and the mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been desecrated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed towards every other State, and from which, by no act on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State—to give the protection of law, actively enforced, to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all, of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet, that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate or unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county Governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people themselves the protection of the Government is extended.—All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored.—The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty, for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Parson Brownlow's Speech.

The following speech of Parson Brownlow was delivered in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, on the evening of the 17th:

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest; too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason!* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the *Knoxville Whig* in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sir!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die of old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project.—In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was *beseeched to raise Lincoln's* blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition.—Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South, and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually *no* pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States despatches advising them to pass ordinances of Secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and unswore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army, my depression decreased and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, secession is played out; the dog is dead; the child is born, and his name is Jeff Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

The Nashville papers publish this speech on successive days, the demand for it being such that they could not supply it in one day.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 26, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,62½@6,00
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,25
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,31
Rye	71c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	36
Cloverseed, @ 64 lbs.	$5,00@5,37½
Timothy	$2,12½@2,37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	60
Corn	55
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	7

J. E. GREEN, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, living on the premises.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, NOS. 103, 105 & 107 NORTH SECOND ST., ABOVE ARCH, PHILA,

A well selected Stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
In every variety, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
Will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.

March 25, 1862.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Jacob G. Ketterman, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of JACOB G. KETTERMAN, late of Clay township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
JOHN MCNEAL,
March 25, 1862.* Administrator.

THE FIRST.
SPRING GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court, (15th.)
The following subjects will be presented for discussion, together with other business connected with the Association:
A Report from the Committee, on the best method of improving the breed of sheep.
Can grape growing and wine making be made profitable in Huntingdon county?
What variety of Wheat is best adapted to the soil and climate of Huntingdon county?
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A Report from the Committee, appointed at the last meeting, on the relations of Farmers and Mechanics.
The propriety of holding an Agricultural Exhibition during the present year, will also be discussed.
By order and in behalf of the Society.
ROBT. McDEVITT, }
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, } Secretaries.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
J. KNOX,
BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.
For $5 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Wilsons Albany.
For $10 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following choice kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Vicomtesse Herlaut de Thury, Filmore, Downer's Prolific, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Wilson's Albany.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.
For description of this superb and unrivalled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:
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50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; 5,000 for $45; 10,000 for $75; 20,000 for $100. For the $100 lot, five per cent. will be charged for boxes and packing.
WILSON'S ALBANY.
25 cents per dozen; $1 per 100; 5,000 for $10. Larger quantities at same rate:
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☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*
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Brinckles Orange and Franconia, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $30 per 1000. Fastolff, Hiver's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $5 per 100, $35 per 1000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000.
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For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps.
We have opened at No. 29 Fifth St., a
SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT,
Where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality. [mar. 25, 1862.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Porter, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
GEO. B. PORTER,
SAM'L PORTER,
March 11, 1862*-6t. Executors.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.
JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, March 11, 1862-6t. Executor.

THE VICTORY NEAR WINCHESTER.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

GLORIOUS CONDUCT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MEN.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WINCHESTER, March 25.—The ball of the campaign on the Potomac was at length brilliantly opened at Winchester on Sunday last, and the rebels have suffered a dreadful reverse in the first encounter of the season in this department.

The object of the reconnoissance made by General Shields to Strasburg, may now be stated. It was to throw the enemy into the trap which has so fatally sprung upon the rebellion. Discovering the number and position of the rebels, General Shields retired hastily, posted his men about two miles north of Winchester, in a few tents, as though the force was unable to attempt pursuing Jackson's forces, and there, after the withdrawal of Gen. Williams' division, awaited the effect of his movement upon the enemy. The result showed that the scheme entirely succeeded. As soon as the rebel General Jackson heard that the division of General Williams had moved towards Centreville, he immediately took up his march to Winchester. In the meantime he had received reinforcements, and Generals Longstreet and Smith, of the rebel army, had their commands united to that of boasted Stone Wall Jackson. So prompt and unexpected was the attack of the enemy, that it took our Generals entirely by surprise, but everything was ready for the emergency.

On Saturday afternoon, at about a quarter past two o'clock, our advanced pickets on the Strasburg road discovered the rebel cavalry under the madcap Ashby, about a half mile beyond them, reconnoitring the woods on both sides of the turnpike, and steadily advancing. Our pickets consisted of a few men of the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry at that point, and they fell back half a mile to the hamlet of Kernstown, four miles from Winchester. The rebels observing our pickets fall back, were confirmed in the belief that our forces here did not exceed five thousand men. They then gave chase. Coming up with our men, Ashby cried at the top of his voice, "There they are, boys; now give them hell." Steadily did the troopers advance as our men wheeled to aim and fire. That fire sent many of them reeling from their saddles, and threw the rest into such confusion that before they could again be rallied for a charge our gallant little band of infantry was beyond the reach of their power, without having lost a man killed or wounded.—Meanwhile skirmishing progressed on other points along our advanced line, and our pickets were everywhere rallying on our reserves. Gen. Shields hearing of the advance of the rebel cavalry, supposed it to be a manœuvre of Ashby alone, for the purpose of watching our movements. As they were approaching so boldly and so closely, however, he ordered four advanced companies of infantry, engaged in protecting the supply train, to rally to the support of the more advanced pickets, and try to hold the rebels in check till he could move down the division. These four companies were made up of one from the Maryland First, one from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, one from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and one from the Twenty-eighth New York. Their regiments had already marched under Gen. Williams. A battery of artillery was also ordered forward, and General Shields, after ordering out the division, rode to the front, accompanied by his staff.—While engaged directing the fire of the artillery and the defence generally, a shell from the rebel battery of four guns, which now began to play on us, burst near him, and a splinter from it struck him in the left arm, just above the elbow, fracturing the bone and creating a painful wound. His Adjutant General, Major Armstrong, who was standing near him, remarked, "General, you are wounded in the arm." "Yes," replied the gallant Shields, "but say nothing about it."—He then gave a fresh order to the artillery, and continued on the field till he satisfied himself that all was right. A man belonging to Capt. Robinson's company of Ohio artillery, and a horse were killed on this day by the enemy's guns; but these were all the casualties that occurred on our side till the skirmish of the first day was ended. The wound of Gen. Shields caused a pang throughout the entire division, and it is remarkable that he should have been the first man struck on our side. Our division began to arrive in force on the field towards dark, and the rebels perceiving this did not push their advance, but halted about three miles from Winchester for the night, lighted their camp fires and bivouacked, while our army lay between them and the town. It was generally believed that a general engagement would take place on the next day (Sunday), and the expectants were not disappointed. That night was one of terrible suspense on both sides. No one knew what the rebels delayed their advance for, while it was our policy to postpone a battle, in view of the preponderating force of the enemy, in order to allow reinforcements to arrive from the division of General Williams, the rear guard of which had already advanced ten miles towards the Shenandoah.

Morning explained the reason of the enemy's halt. About ten o'clock reinforcements of five regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery were announced arrived from Strasburg, under General Garnett, by the vociferous and prolonged cheers which proceeded from their lines. The attack was not now long delayed. The enemy advanced his army, which now consisted of sixteen regiments of infantry, numbering 11,000 men; five batteries of artillery, with a total of twenty-eight field pieces, and three battalions of horse, under Ashby and Stewart. His line of battle extended about a mile on the right of the village of Kernstown, and a mile and three-quarters on the left of it, and the village lay on the road between the rebel right and centre. There is a mud road branching from the turnpike a mile or so from Winchester to the right of the road as you go to Strasburg. This road passed through the left of the enemy's centre, and was one of their points of defence. Beyond that there is a grove of trees, and farther a ridge of hills with a stone wall running along its summit about breast high. This was the rebel line of offence and defence on the right of our line. Our most advanced regiment was the Eighth Ohio, of Gen. Tyler's brigade, and on it the rebels made a furious onslaught about half-past ten o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, with the intention of turning our right flank.—The Ohio Eighth met them gallantly, withering them like autumn leaves before the breath of winter by their deadly fire of rifles. Five several times did the enemy emerge from the woods and from behind their stone parapet with vastly superior numbers and try vainly to accomplish their object. Our left wing, consisting of the Thirteenth Indiana, Seventh Ohio and a battery of the Fourth Regular Artillery, under Captain Jenks, had a feint made on it while the real attack of the enemy was being directed against our right wing. The feint on the left was a heavy fire of artillery posted on both sides of the village and the turnpike, which, however, did trifling damage. Our battery replied, silencing those of the enemy, though the firing was well maintained for a long time on both sides. Our centre consisted of the Fourteenth Indiana, the Eighth and Sixty-seventh Ohio and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, and two artillery batteries, belonging to the First Ohio artillery, and the cavalry, consisting of the First Michigan and First Ohio, were drawn up in the rear. The whole of our cavalry amounted to no more than eight hundred men, and this arm played a very unimportant part in the action on either side. Our right wing was made up of the Fifth and Eighth Ohio regiments and a battery of the First Virginia regiment. The reserves consisted of the Twelfth Indiana, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, and a squadron of the Michigan cavalry. Gen. Shields was unable to appear on the field in person, and the command in the field devolved upon Acting Brigadier Kimble, who led our centre; and our right was commanded by Acting Brigadier General Tyler, while Colonel Sullivan directed the operations on our left.—The battle raged along the whole line with great fury from 11 A. M. till half-past two P. M., when General Shields, who received accounts of the progress of the fight on his couch, ordered the right, where the contest raged the hottest, to charge upon the enemy. This was an awful charge. The left of the enemy prepared desperately to repel our gallant troops, but their rush was as irresistible as the tide in the Bay of Fundy. Previous to this time our line of battle had been somewhat changed. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania reinforced our right, and also a battery of artillery. Our whole force now engaged was about 6,000 men, while that of the enemy was at the lowest estimate, eight thousand. The rebels had also changed their line, and extending both their wings, presented a concave front to our army. They had also reinforced their left wing, and the charge to be made by our right was all important in its consequences. On it, at three o'clock, depended the fate of the entire battle. The gallant Tyler led the charge, sword in hand, at the head of the line. The rebels fired from the woods with artillery and small arms, while our men advanced against their murderous showers of lead and iron, returning few shots and reserving their fire. Up to this time the armies had not been much nearer to each other than three hundred yds., unless in some few instances. The wood was soon cleared at the point of the bayonet. The rebels fought well, however. They contested the ground foot by foot, and marked every yard of it with blood. Retiring behind their stone wall, on the ridge, our men jumped over after them, and drove them along in the greatest confusion and with fearful slaughter upon their centre. The panic communicated.—Kimble ordered a charge along the whole line, and for a short time the fighting was most desperate. The roar of cannon was no longer heard, unless in occasional bursts of fitful explosions, and the rattle of musketry was more boisterous than ever, and sounded like the noise made by a very close thunder clap, except that it was sharper and continuous. The rout of the rebels had fairly commenced, however, and two of their guns and four caissons were now ours, and though many of them turned and fired again and again at our pursuing host, many more threw away muskets and bayonets without hesitation. Darkness and the extreme fatigue of our troops, however, saved the enemy for the time, and we retired about two miles and bivouacked till yesterday morning.—At daybreak General Shields ordered the rebel position to be attacked, and the enemy, after replying by a few shots from his artillery, continued his retreat. Meantime Gen. Banks who had been at Harper's Ferry, arrived, and taking command of the troops in person, is now continuing the pursuit with about 10,000 men, and at the latest accounts had pressed the rebels beyond Middleburg, cutting off many stragglers and pressing the enemy very sorely. The object is to capture his whole force if possible. It was not till yesterday morning that any of the force of Gen. Williams arrived on the field, and then they were too late to participate in the action. They joined in the chase. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded will foot up about 900 men, of which 225 were killed. The number of prisoners taken from them is 236. These figures are independent of what they have lost, and will lose in the pursuit. The regiment which lost most on the side of the rebels was the Fifth Virginia.

Our loss in killed, so far as ascertained, is less than 100, and about 300 of our men are wounded. Though the enemy had a much larger force, four pieces of cannon more than our army, the selection of fighting ground and every other advantage, yet all the trophies of the occasion belong to the Union army.

There were many deeds of heroism performed on the battle field. While the Fifth Ohio was charging against the enemy, the color-bearer was five times shot down, yet another instantly replaced him at the risk of his life. The last color bearer of the five was a private, named T. B. Isdell. The flagstaff was broken, yet the glorious banner never ceased to float in triumph over this gallant regiment.

The rebels had an Irish battalion of one hundred and fifty men, of whom forty were killed on the field and nearly all the rest wounded.

The loss on our side was heaviest in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. *Of the five companies of three hundred men, in all engaged, they lost Col. Murray, as dashing and brave an officer as ever drew a sword; one Captain, one lieutenant, twenty-three privates and non-commissioned officers killed, and sixty-three wounded.* The loss in the Eighth and Fifth Ohio Regiments is about seventy-five, and sixty, respectively, killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. Thoburn, of the Third Virginia, is among the wounded on our side. These are the only field officers killed or wounded in the Union forces.

The rebels carried no knapsacks with them into action, and all the rations in their haversacks was a small cake of bread to each man. They counted to a certainty on capturing Winchester. The only wagons they brought with them were provision wagons. This explains how it was that they did not lose much besides arms in their retreat.

The battle field after the struggle was a sight to be seen and remembered. The night was dark and cold. After the battle the ambulances were busily engaged removing the wounded. The enemy carried off most of their wounded and some of their dead. The wounded, were intermingled with the dead, and their sufferings before they were removed to the hospitals, were very poignant. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead. The ghastly aspect of the field yesterday after the wounded were removed, and before the dead were interred, was appalling. Some with their faces off, some with their heads off, some torn into fragments and frightfully mangled by the round shot and shell, and others simply but quite as effectually killed by bullet wounds. It is singular that most of the enemy killed by bullet wounds were shot through the head or the heart, showing the remarkable accuracy with which our Western troops use the rifle. The enemy's wounds were not near so fatal to us as ours were to them, and their weapons were, generally, decidedly inferior to those used in our army. About the stone wall the enemy were strewn almost on top of each other in heaps of dead. At this point also many of our brave fellows bit the dust.

Capt. Jones, who commanded the Irish battalion in the rebel army, is a prisoner in our hands, with both his eyes shot out by one bullet.

The calm which has succeeded the mighty tempest of the past few days here is something exceedingly solemn. Everything around Winchester now is quieter and gloomier than ever.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.]

Our readers who heard the fire bells ring between eight and nine o'clock, this morning, had no idea that just at that time a terrible explosion had taken place in the southern part of the city, and that a number of men and women had been killed as terribly and suddenly as if they had been blown from the mouth of a cannon. The explosion took place at the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, and just above the junction of the Pasayunk road. The fire works and cartridge manufactory of Prof. Samuel Jackson, was blown up in some, as yet, unaccountable manner, the edifice taking fire and in a short time leaving only a few ruins. The building was a one story frame, located on a lot about one hundred feet square. The edifice itself was about fifty feet square. A portion of it, occupied as an office, was substantially built of brick, and most of the walls are still standing.

Prof. Jackson was engaged in filling a heavy order for cartridges for the United States Government, and he had about fifty girls and about twenty-four men working for him.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. Its effects were terrible. The edifice was scattered in ruins; at least four or five of the work people were killed instantly, and two or three of them were blown to minute fragments. The adjacent property also suffered. Nearly every window pane for a square around was broken, fences were demolished and fragments of human flesh were flung on top of high roofs and smeared over walls. A head, probably that of a man, was blown nearly a square up town, landing in Ellsworth Street. A policeman gathered up nearly a barrel full of arms, entrails, legs, and other pieces of bodies, just after the explosion. One or two females were blown into Tenth street, with their clothes all in a blaze. The police and citizens immediately rendered all the aid possible, and the ruins were examined at once. The dead and wounded were carried out and placed in various neighboring dwellings, drug stores, &c., while some of the injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

One or two of the injured died while being conveyed away from the scene or, immediately after being placed in neighboring houses.

Re-Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—We are at length able to make the following announcement, which will be received with interest by the mercantile class east and west.

The engineers and track layers report that their forces engaged in restoring the track of the Baltimore and Ohio road, have finished their work, with the exception of three miles only, about midway between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

All the numerous bridges, large and small, are thoroughly completed, and the last rail necessary to re-connect Baltimore and Washington and the eastern cities with Wheeling and Parkersburg, &c., will positively be laid on Sunday morning, the 30th inst.

Large quantities of freight for government and private account for east and west, are loaded and have been pushed forward to Harper's Ferry on one side and Martinsburg on the other, to go through on Sunday and Monday, as soon as the track is ready. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, Wheeling and Parkersburg on Wednesday, April 2d, at the latest.

The restoration of this great line of communication will certainly be permanent and effectual, as the country south of it is fully occupied and possessed by the government troops in the departments of Gens. M'Clellan, Dix and Fremont, respectively. Renewed life and energy is inspired into the business community of Baltimore by this happy result.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 27th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. ELLIOTT D. BEATY to Miss SUE, daughter of Mr. Jos. Lefferd, of Juniata township.

DIED,

In Union township, this county, on the 28th ult., JAMES LINCOLN, only son of John and Eliza Mierly, aged 1 year 4 months and 16 days. The father of the deceased is a member of Captain J. D. Campbell's Company, 49th Regiment P. V.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 31, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,81¼@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5,12½
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,36@1 40
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,31
Rye	71c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	34
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$5,12½@5,25
Timothy	$2,12@2,37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6,25
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—

[Estate of Frederick Schneider, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Frederick Schneider, late of Henderson township, dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER, Executrix.

April 1, 1862-6t.

J. E. GREEN, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

FOR RENT.—

A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, living on the premises.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, NOS 103, 105 & 107 NORTH SECOND ST., ABOVE ARCH, PHILA.,

A well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, In every variety, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

Will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,

H. WARD.

March 25, 1862-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jacob G. Kellerman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of JACOB G. KETTERMAN, late of Clay township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN McNEAL, Administrator.

March 25, 1862*

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Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court, (15th.)

The following subjects will be presented for discussion, together with other business connected with the Association:

A Report from the Committee, on the best method of improving the breed of sheep.

"Can grape growing and wine making be made profitable in Huntingdon county?"

"What variety of Wheat is best adapted to the soil and climate of Huntingdon county?"

An Agricultural Address will be delivered before the Association by John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union.

A Report from the Committee, appointed at the last meeting, on the relations of Farmers and Mechanics.

The propriety of holding an Agricultural Exhibition during the present year, will also be discussed.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

ROBT. McDIVITT, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, } Secretaries.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

J. KNOX,

BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

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For description of this superb and unrivalled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:

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☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*

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Brinckles Orange and Franconia, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $30 per 1000. Fastolff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000.

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For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps.

We have opened at No. 29 Fifth St., a SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT, Where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality. [mar. 25, 1862]

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Hagle	vs	Henry Robison, et al.
Beidleman & Hayward	vs	J. Brewster's Exr's.
William Crotsley	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.

SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Cresswell	vs	C. Broadstone, et al.
Ann Cannon, &c.	vs	Isaac Grove.
Brice X. Blair, et al.	vs	Wm. H. Woods, et al.
Henry Orlady	vs	Daniel Houtz.
Margaret Hamilton, &c.	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Coyle & Green	vs	Mary Brewster.
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Ashton, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Darby Chilcote, miller, Hopewell.
William Cunningham, cabinet-maker, Clay.
John Gregory, farmer, West.
Samuel L. Glasgow, farmer, Clay.
Peter Grazier, carpenter, Warriormark.
John Gayton, farmer, Union.
George W. Horton, farmer, Carbon.
Asahel Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
James Hutchison, farmer, Henderson.
Enoch Isenberg of F, farmer, Porter.
David Long, farmer, Shirley.
Charles W. Moore, M. D., Carbon.
Robert Morrow, farmer, Dublin.
Daniel Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Daniel Shultz, farmer, Morris.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Oneida.
William Thompson, farmer, Clay.
Eli Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
Alexander Work, farmer, Porter.
Enoch Walls, farmer, Porter.
Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Paul Ammermann, agent, Carbon.
Thomas Anderson, farmer, Tod.
Charles C. Ash, farmer, Barree.
J. Q. Adams, ironmaster, Franklin.
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Thomas Bell, carpenter, Barree.
William Bricker, farmer, Oneida.
Brice X. Blair, merchant, Dublin.
J. M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Nathan Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Doran, carpenter, Dublin.
Henry Davis, farmer, West.
John Davis, farmer, Morris.
Alexander Ewing, farmer, Franklin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriormark.
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Shirley.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
John Grove, farmer, Walker.
Matthew Gill, wagonmaker, Brady.
Edward A. Green, gentleman, Brady.
Joseph Gibboney, farmer, Barree.
Henry Glazier, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Kenzie L. Green, farmer, Clay.
George S. Hudson, farmer, Clay.
Solomon Hamer, farmer, West.
William Houck, farmer, Tod.
Thomas B. Hyskill, farmer, Warriormark.
Richard Hall, farmer, Shirley.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
William Johns, farmer, Clay.
William Lincoln, farmer, Walker.
George McCool, farmer, Oneida.
H. B. Mytinger, gentleman, Morris.
B. E. McMurtrie, farmer, Huntingdon.
Charles R. McCarthy, farmer, Clay.
David B. Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
Levi A. Myers, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
William McCartney, farmer, Jackson.
Reuben Oaks, farmer, Barree.
John Rung, gentleman, West.
Thomas Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Moses Robison, carpenter, Barree.
Joseph M. Stevens, clerk, West.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Union.
George Slack, carpenter, Barree.
William Yocum, farmer, Juniata.
Adam Zeigler, farmer, Penn.
Thomas Hamer, farmer, Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Allison, farmer, Henderson.
John Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Thomas Carmon, tinner, Huntingdon.
Levi Dell, carpenter, Union.
William Decker, farmer, Barree.
William Davis, carpenter, Penn.
Peter Etnier, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Felmlee, farmer, Tell.
David Gates, farmer, Franklin.
Benjamin Graffius, tinner, Huntingdon.
George M. Green, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Daniel Harris, farmer, Penn.
W. A. Hudson, cabinet-maker, Dublin.
Joseph Harnish, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Herncame, farmer, Porter.
David F. Jeffries, farmer, Tell.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Walker.
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin.
James Lynn, farmer, Springfield.
Thomas Miller, farmer, Barree.
Thomas Monteague, carpenter, Dublin.
William McGarvey, farmer, Shirley.
Evan Nearhoof, farmer, Warriormark.
William Peightal, cooper, Huntingdon.
Henry Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Wm. Riddles, innkeeper, Huntingdon.
Henry Robison, farmer, Dublin.
Benjamin Rhodes, farmer, Shirley.
J. Duncan Rankin, manufacturer, Franklin.
Peter C. Swoope, gentleman, Huntingdon.
McDonald Stewart, carpenter, Jackson.
John Smelker, Jr., farmer, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Walters, farmer, Morris.

March 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Valentine Crouse, Huntingdon borough.
John S. Miller, do.
William Riddles, do.
George Thomas, do.
Henry Liester, do.
Abraham V. Westbrook, do.
John Dean, do.
Graffus Miller, do.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
Henry McGowan, Dublin township.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Thomas Cook, do.
James Dupp, Barnetstown.
James Gleason, Barnet.
Martin Mara, do.
Michael McCabe, Blairsboro.
George E. Little, McAley's Fort.
Shadrack Steffey, Stevensville.
John Shuck, McConnellstown.
Henry Strouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
John D. Boring, Cassville borough.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Robert Giffin, Orbisonia borough.
William Templeton, do.
James Flemming, Saulsburg.
Henry Chamberlain, Water Street.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
John R. Hord, Petersburg borough.
Jacob Longnecker, do.
Jesse E. March, Mooresville.
Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
Samuel M. Aultz, Mount Union.
Mary Ann Doyle, do.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
Alexander S. Seeds, Spruce Creek.
John Dhrow, Dudley.
Joseph M. Porter, Dudley.
Dennis McHugh, do.
Samuel Troutwine, Fairfield or Wilsontown.
James Carmont, Manor Hill.
Wm. P. Robinson, Alexandria.
James Herrington, Carbon township.
George B. Kelley, Coalmont.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.-4t.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale the farm now occupied by Samuel Sankey, in Henderson township, about four miles from Huntingdon. The farm contains about 210 Acres—about the one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good frame two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings. There are four good springs of water on the place.

The terms will be easy.

SAMUEL SANKEY, WILLIAM SANKEY.

March 18, 1862-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Potter, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

GEO. D. PORTER, SAM'L PORTER, Executors.

March 11, 1862*-6t.

NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862-6t.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of January, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of April, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon fronting on Washington street 50 feet, and extending back 200 feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lot occupied by George Gwin on the east, and lot of George Black's heirs on the west, having thereon erected one two story house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Westbrook.

ALSO—Four acres of ground in Jackson township, about one mile from McAlevy's Fort, one dwelling house and other buildings, thereon erected. Also, one frame grist mill, with two pair of burrs, plaster mill and smut machine, adjoining lands of Samuel Mitchell. Also, one acre of land in said township, having thereon erected a log house and stable, adjoining lands of Sam'l Yocum, Thos. Watson, John Brooks, and the waters of Stone Creek.—Also, four acres of land in said township, meadow land, adjoining lands of Samuel Johnston and Wm. Hays and the water of Stone Creek. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elias Musser and Wm. Musser.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one half lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Church street, extending back 100 feet, and bounded on the east by land now or late belonging to the heirs of Paul Schoobel, and on the west by lot of James McCabe, and on the north by other half of the same lot. Also, one half lot of ground situate in same borough, being the north end of the above described lot, fronting 50 feet on Moore street, and bounded on the east now or late the heirs of Paul Schoobel, and on the west by lot of Jas. McCabe, and on the south by the other half of the same lot. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Brotherline, with notice to James Saxton, his committee.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 2d, 1795, commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel corners; thence south 41 degrees west — perches to a locust; thence south 50 degrees east 30 perches to a maple; thence south 41 degrees west 60 perches to a chestnut; thence south 81 degrees east along the Francis Moan survey, to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands, conveyed to Benjamin Trueman corners; thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benj. Trueman, Jacob Marten, (now J. R. Flanigen,) and James Steel, Esq., form the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres, more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Tod, being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highland, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum corner adjoining land of Israel Baker; thence south 75 degrees east 200 perches to a stone; thence north 35½ degrees west 63 perches to a stone; thence north 75 degrees east 200 perches to a post; thence south 35½ degrees east 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Flanigen.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862. }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 14th day of April next, (1862,) to wit:

1. The account of David Welsh and James Cree, Executors of David Cree, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. The Administration account of Samuel S. Thompson, Administrator of William Thompson, dec'd.
3. The account of the Hon. James Gwin, Administrator de bonis non testamento annexo, of the estate of Robert Allison, dec'd.
4. The account of Samuel Bowman and George M. Smelker, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
5. The account of Wm. W. French and Wm. M. McClain, Administrators of Azariah McClain, late of Tod township, dec'd.
6. The account of John H. Reed, Administrator of James Reed the younger, late of West township, dec'd.
7. The account of Philip Garner and John Beaver, Administrators of John Morningstar, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
8. The account of John Booher and Samuel Booher, Administrators of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell twp., dec'd. Partial account.
9. The supplemental and final account of John Booher, sole Administrator of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, after the discharge of his co-administrator, Samuel Booher.
10. The account of John Booher, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., under proceedings in partition.
11. The Administration account of Eva M. Beck, Administratrix of John Beck, late of Morris twp., dec'd.
12. The Guardianship account of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Lavina Lovell, a daughter of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, she being now dec'd, after intermarriage with George A. Heaton.
13. The Guardianship accounts of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Kenzie A., Albert G., and Henry C. Lovell, minor children of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, now in their majority.
14. Account of Wm. Moore, Administrator of George S. Cryder, late of Delaware county, in the State of Ohio.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862. }

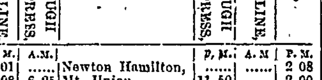
UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
12 51	7 01	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	2 08
1 00	7 08	6 25	Mt. Union,	11 50	......	2 00
1 17	7 21	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	1 46
1 34	7 35	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 23	9 16	1 34
1 51	7 48	7 05	Petersburg,	11 08	9 02	1 16
2 00	......	......	Barree,	......	......	1 08
2 07	8 03	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 55	......	1 01
2 25	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 46
2 34	8 25	7 43	Tyrone,	10 30	8 26	12 38
2 46	......	......	Tipton,	10 19	......	12 28
2 52	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 23
2 47	......	8 03	Bell's Mills,	10 10	......	12 19
3 15	8 55	8 20	Altoona,	9 55	7 55	12 05
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.30 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11 10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Dec. 3, 1861.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb 24, 1862-6m.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry Whitesell, late of Barree township, deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, *Auditor.*

Feb. 20, 1862.-3t.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office at the Post Office, in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. J. ADDISON MOORE,
Sergt. M. M. VANDEVANDER,
" E. McCABE,
Musician GEO. W. GIBBS,
28th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.

Coalmont, March 1, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No 105, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. A. G. DICKEY,
B. M. GREENE,
49th Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service,
By command of Major General McClellan.

Huntingdon, March 1, 1862.

WANTED.

RECRUITS FOR PENNA. REGIMENTS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have established a Recruiting Station at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. For further information apply to

Capt. J. H. WINTRODE,
Sergt. J. S. COULTER,
" J. T. CARPENTER,
53d *Regiment, P. V.*

March 1, 1862.

WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862,

Already Received

At Lewis' Book Store.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.